The Pyongyang Times

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Premier Kim Il Sung talking with soldiers at an army unit Photo by Kim Sung Gyun

Premier Kim Il Sung Celebrates Army Day with Soldiers

On the nineteenth anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army, Premier Kim Il Sung visited the army unit to which Comrade Jo'ng Byong Gap belongs.

The unit displayed unexampled heroism in the battles on the front along the Taedong River and on Height 1,211 during the Patriotic War of Liberation against U.S. imperialists (1950-1953).

Great were the emotion and joy of the soldiers who were honoured by the visit of Premier Kim Il Sung, the founder and marter of the Korean People's Army and organizer of all its victories.

The Korean People's Army was organized with the revolutionary fighters steeled in the thick of the anti-Japanese armed struggle as the core, while inheriting the glorious traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle led by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Premier first called at the unit to which Comrade Song Tae Jin belongs. He was accompanied by General Kim Chang Bong, Minister of National Defence.

After reviewing a guard of honour, he congratulated the servicemen, passing before them, who lined up to welcome him.

The soldiers answered the congratulations of the Premier with a storm of cheers and hurrah. Their hearts were filled with the pride of being fighters of the Party and the Leader and with the determination to devote themselves to the revolutionary cause of the Party.

The Premier waved to the cheering soldiers, with a smile on his face. He asked them about their life, study and training.

Sergeant Kim Sang Ho told Premier Kim Il Sung that the soldiers would steadily increase their combat strength and further perfect combat readiness as long as the U.S. imperialists stay on in South Korea and that they would never lay down their rifles before liberating South Korea.

The Premier had a chat with model servicemen in the study room of the unit.

When the Premier came out of the room he was again surrounded by soldiers. He posed for a photograph together with them.

Then Premier Kim Il Sung drove for the headquarters of the army unit to which Comrade Jo'ng Byong Gap belongs. The armymen there enthusiastically welcomed him, expressing their warm love and respect for the Leader.

Here also the Premier posed for a picture with the soldiers.

Significantly celebrating the Army Day with Premier Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader, the armymen renewed their determination to further prepare themselves politically and ideologically, militarily and technically, to smash any adventure of the enemy by carrying through the military line of the Party, the militant tasks set forth by the Party Conference.

Meanwhile, Comrade Choi Yong Kun visited the People's Army unit to which Comrade Choe Sung Gwan belongs.

Comrade Kim Il called at the unit to which Comrade Kim Sok Gun belongs.

Comrade Pak Gum Choi visited the unit to which Comrade Kim Ung Hwa belongs.

Comrade Kim Gwang Hyop visited the unit to which Comrade Kim Tae Jun belongs.

They conveyed congratulations from the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee and Marshal Kim Il Sung to the armymen.

The armymen of all these units evinced their determination to defend to the last the Party Central Committee headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung and the cause of revolution by thoroughly carrying out the military line of the Party, with the sense of high pride and responsibility that they are holding arms for the Party and the motherland.

Premier Kim Il Sung Calls on Vietnamese Students in Pyongyang

Premier Kim Il Sung called on the Vietnamese students studying at Kim Il Sung University in Pyongyang on February 11 on the occasion of the Lunar New Year.

(For a detailed report see Page 2)

TELEGRAMS

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on February 9 a message of greetings to **Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah** for his remaining in office as Prime Minister of Kuwait.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from **Indira Gandhi**, Prime Minister of the Republic of India, in reply to his telegram of greetings sent to the latter on the 17th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of India.

✦ **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, received a telegram from **S. Radhakrishnan**, President of the Republic of India, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the 17th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of India.

Greetings To Burma

Premier Kim Il Sung on February 10 sent a telegram of greetings to General Ne Win, Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Union of Burma, on the 20th Union Day of Burma.

The telegram said: Our people express firm solidarity with the Burmese people in their struggle to crush the plots of the imperialists and colonialists designed to split the nation, and in their struggle to safeguard the unity of the whole nation and bring prosperity to the country.

Convinced that the Burmese people will, under Your Excellency's leadership, achieve greater successes in their struggle to consolidate the national independence of the country and build a new life, I wish the Burmese people happiness.

Premier Kim Il Sung Calls on Vietnamese Students in Pyongyang

The Premier called on the Vietnamese students at their hostel on February 11 on the occasion of the Lunar New Year.

When Premier Kim Il Sung came to their hostel, the Vietnamese students warmly welcomed the Premier, shouting at the top of their voice: "Long Live Premier Kim Il Sung, Respected and Beloved Leader of the Korean People and Closest Friend of the Vietnamese People!"

Portraits of President Ho Chi Minh and Premier Kim Il Sung were hung side by side on the wall of the hostel.

One year ago, in December 1965, Premier Kim Il Sung visited this place and acquainted himself with the life of the Vietnamese students studying far away from their homeland, and encouraged them. Seen on the wall of the hostel were the words written in huge letters, "I hope you will become faithful fighters of Comrade Ho Chi Minh and a combat unit of the Vietnam Workers' Party," which were given by Premier Kim Il Sung to the Vietnamese students at that time.

The Premier looked around their bed rooms, paying deep attention to their life, health and conditions of their study. Answering his question about their life, the Vietnamese students said in unison that they were all healthy, and had nothing to worry about.

The Premier had a chat with them. Stressing that they should always study well the policies of the Party of their own country and the situation of their homeland, he said:

"You are studying in Korea the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism and economic and technical knowledge, but what is important is that you should always make a deep study of the policies of the Vietnam Workers' Party and arm yourselves with the thought of Comrade Ho Chi Minh and the ideas of the Vietnam Workers' Party. Only then can you become good workers and true patriots and communists faithful to the Party and people of Vietnam when you return home after finishing your study.

"You should acquire economic knowledge and technology in our country in such a way as to apply them to the concrete conditions of Vietnam and study what is actually necessary for socialist construction in Vietnam."

Referring to the friendly relations between the Parties and peoples of Korea and Vietnam, the Premier said: "The Parties of our two countries are at one with each other in their stand and our Party fully supports the stand of the Vietnam Workers' Party on all questions."

The Premier continued:

"The Vietnam Workers' Party knows the Vietnamese affairs better than anyone else.

"The Vietnam Workers' Party is a tested party which has grown up in revolutionary struggles of scores of years under the leadership of Comrade Ho Chi Minh, an outstanding figure in the international communist movement and experienced leader of the revolutionary movement in Vietnam.

"Therefore, the Korean people, like the Vietnamese people, always support the Vietnam Workers' Party and its Central Committee."

Stressing that the foremost task of the students was to study well, the Premier encouraged them to study hard, thinking always of their comrades fighting in the homeland, so they can become able workers in socialist construction when they return home.

Vietnamese chief instructor Ha Ngoc Quang, who guides the students, expressed thanks to Premier Kim Il Sung for his visit on the occasion of the Lunar New Year and extended him New Year's greetings. He said all the students were studying well in good health.

He said that the words given by the Premier were the guide to study and self-culture for the Vietnamese students studying in Korea and that President Ho Chi Minh also taught the same thing to the Vietnamese students studying abroad.

He said the students would all study diligently and train themselves as steadfast fighters of the Vietnam Workers' Party and President Ho Chi Minh, bearing these words deep in their minds.

He also expressed gratitude for the warm care shown them by the Party and Government of Korea and wished the Premier good health in the New Year and long life.

When the Premier was leaving the hostel, the Vietnamese students warmly saw him off, singing in Korean the "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

The Premier was accompanied by Kim Do Man, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kim Dong Gyu, Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Party; Hoh Sok Son, Director of a department of the Party Central Committee; Gang Hui Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Hwang Jang Yop, President of Kim Il Sung University; and other leading functionaries of the university.

Hoang Muoi, Charge d'Affaires ad interim, and staff members of the Vietnamese Embassy in Pyongyang, were also present.

Premier Kim Il Sung talking with Vietnamese students studying in Korea (Photo-KCNA)

Order of National Defence Minister on Army Day

On the nineteenth anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army, General Kim Chang Bong, Minister of National Defence, ordered on February 8 the entire officers and men of the KPA to firmly defend the revolutionary cause of the Party, going through fire and water if it is the call of the Party and the Leader, and to further increase the combat capacity so they can reunify the country and liberate South Korea.

He extended warm greetings to the KPA officers and men on the Army Day.

He stressed:

Today the KPA officers and men, keenly conscious of their lofty mission to defend the socialist motherland and people, liberate the southern part of Korea and accomplish the cause of the reunification of the country, are standing firm on the defence line of the prosperous motherland and doing their utmost to keep themselves in battle trim and increase their combat capacity.

The glorious road of struggle traversed by the People's Army and their brilliant exploits are fine fruition of the correct military line of the Workers' Party of Korea, the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the devoted struggle of the KPA officers and men to carry through the Party's policy and the active support of the entire people to the People's Army.

The unbreakable unity of the Party, the people and the army, the advanced socialist system established by our people under the experienced leadership of the Party, the solid foundations of a self-supporting national economy and the entire people's love for and assistance to the People's Army — all these guarantee the invincible might of the People's Army.

The U.S. imperialists today are resorting more desperately to policies of aggression and war in an effort to stave off their doom.

The obtaining acute situation makes it incumbent upon us to heighten vigilance as never before and remain alert and prepared.

The entire men and officers of the People's Army should make full preparations, political and ideological, military and technical, for thwarting adventures of the enemies, by thoroughly carrying through the military line of the Workers' Party of Korea upholding the militant task put forth at the WPK Conference.

ONE IN MIND AND WILL

Workers' and peasants' delegations visited People's Army units to congratulate the servicemen on the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

A workers' delegation of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works called at the People's Army unit to which Hoh Ryong So'n belongs, bringing with it a message of warm greetings from the steel workers who are creditably holding a post that is of great significance in the country's socialist construction.

The armymen and workers, loyal to the Party and the Leader, have faithfully implemented the revolutionary duties at their respective posts. Sitting together, they spoke of their achievements and shared each other's pride.

Ri Byong Hun, a member of the delegation, asked the servicemen not to worry about the rear, telling them the steel workers of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works were defending reliably the height of steel production, following the example of the People's Army fighters who defended Height 1,211 during the past Korean war.

The servicemen, for their part, said that they were thoroughly prepared politically and ideologically, militarily and technically, to defeat the aggressors at any time and under any circumstances.

The delegation conveyed to the armymen letters and gifts from the people in the rear.

A peasants' delegation of the Songsan Co-op Farm visited the People's Army unit to which Kim Sung Gyun belongs, to greet the armymen on their red-letter day. Bak Gun Se'ng, a member of the delegation, said that as the People's Army were standing guard on the country's defence line the farmers could devote themselves to the endeavours for higher grain output, having confidence in their victory. And he acquainted the soldiers with the achievements scored by the co-op farmers in their efforts to carry through the Party's line on closely co-ordinating economic construction with defence build-up.

Having seen the militant life of the armymen who were reliably defending the priceless revolutionary gains attained by the Party and the people, the workers' and peasants' delegations expressed their love and respect for and trust in the heroic People's Army and evinced their determination to meet the expectations of the Party and the Leader by accelerating socialist construction more vigorously.

Meanwhile, factories and other enterprises, offices

Party and Gov't Send Congratulations To Army Units

On the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army, the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K. sent joint congratulatory messages and silk banners to KPA units and Korean garrison units which had creditably fulfilled their revolutionary tasks assigned by the Party and the people and were standing firm on the country's defence line.

Amid the surging revolutionary zeal of the armymen, meetings were held on the spot to convey the messages and silk banners.

At the meeting held at the 385th KPA unit, a congratulatory message and a silk banner were conveyed by General Kim Chang Bong, Member of the Political Committee of the WPK Central Committee and Minister of National Defence.

The unit commander expressed the resolve to make combat preparations more thoroughly, further fortify all the posts in the unit and convert the unit into a rank of revolutionary fighters that can match a hundred, in order to frustrate any aggressive move of the enemy at a stroke and defend the socialist motherland more firmly upholding the teachings of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The armymen present there evinced their determination to rally firmly around the Party and the Leader as before and accomplish the cause of the country's reunification.

A People's Army delegation receiving warm welcome at the Chongsan Co-op Farm in Gangso County
Photo by Han Si Hwan

and co-operative farms also celebrated the Army Day along with the People's Army delegations.

The employees of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works had a meeting in celebration of the Army Day along with a People's Army delegation visiting them.

Addressing the meeting, officer Kim Ju Bo'm, head of the delegation, conveyed the greetings of the armymen of his unit and said: Thanks to the correct leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his paternal concern, the People's Army today has grown into a strong cadre army politically, ideologically, militarily and technically, into a fighting force capable of coping with the enemy one hundred times greater in number and has made full preparations to fight and crush the aggressors at any time, liberate South Korea and reunify the country.

The workers of the Ryongsong Machine-building Plant had a round-table talk with a People's Army delegation.

At the talk, the workers told the delegation about their effort for the further reinforcement of defence capacity and said that, in case of emergency, they would not only defend their plant by themselves, but also join with the People's Army in fighting a sacred war against the enemy.

GENERAL O JIN U'S REPORT

DELIVERED AT A PYONGYANG MEETING MARKING ARMY DAY

The officers and men of the People's Army are closely watching the war manoeuvrings of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and are fully ready to rise up the moment the order is given by the Party and the Leader in struggle for crushing the U.S. imperialists and reunifying the country, declared General O Jin U, Vice-Minister of National Defence.

He was delivering the report on February 7 at a Pyongyang meeting celebrating the nineteenth anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

He said:

We do not want war but do not fear it either.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their sleoges ignite a reckless war of aggression against our people, we will sweep them out of our land once and for all, liberate the southern half of the country and accomplish the cause of the country's reunification.

We enjoy the experienced leadership of the Korean Workers' Party, an ever-victorious Marxist-Leninist Party, and there is for us the might of the Party members rallied firmly around the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and of the entire people united closely around the Party.

It is a foolish illusion to expect any disunity in our Party and our revolutionary ranks.

The further complex the situation is and the more difficult the tasks are, the closer will be the unity of our Party and people rallied around the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and the deeper will be their confidence of the justness and victory of their cause in their courageous advance.

The reporter went on:

The founding of the Korean People's Army by the Korean Workers' Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung on February 8th, 1948, was a significant event in the development of our revolution and the life of our people, the reporter stressed.

The Korean People's Army has inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and the revolutionary fighters steeled in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle form its backbone. It is an army founded and reared by our Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung and the armed forces of the Party which defend with their very lives the Party Central Committee and implement with all their might the revolutionary tasks assigned by the Party.

The Korean war shattered the myth about the "mightiness" of U.S. imperialism and convincingly showed that any aggressors can be crushed once the people closely unite and fight with arms in their hands for a just cause.

He went on to say:

Our Party's military line is one for achieving self-defence in national defence. It is a judicious line for coping with the U.S. imperialist aggression and for meeting the great revolutionary event with full preparedness.

Boundless loyalty to the Party and revolution, unswerving ideas of *Juche* (self-identity), spirit of uncompromising struggle against the enemy, consciousness of the justness of the fighting cause, indomitable will to carry it through to the end, warm comradeship between the higher and lower ranks and between comrades, valour and mass heroism in battle—these are the lofty moral features of the People's Army men.

Through energetic military and political training based on the experiences gained in the war of resistance against Japanese imperialism and the Patriotic War of Liberation against U.S. imperialism, the People's Army has been further prepared politically and ideologically, militarily and technically.

The Worker-Peasant Red Militia, voluntary armed organization of the working people which guards factories and villages while engaging in production, has been organised in all parts of the country. Invulnerable defence establishments have been set up in every nook and corner of the country.

Thanks to the wise military line of our Party the People's Army has grown incomparably stronger than at the time of the past war and a nation-wide defence system with the People's Army as its core has been set up in our country.

The reporter went on:

In recent years the machinations of the right and left opportunists who emerged within the socialist camp and the international communist movement have become ever more undisguised and the international situation has become further complicated. The People's Army has been further strengthened into reliable revolutionary armed forces of the Party through a powerful struggle for safeguarding the purity of Marxism-Leninism against modern revisionism, dogmatism, sectarianism, flunkeyism toward great powers and big-power chauvinism and for carrying through the independent line of the Party.

He continued:

Officers and men of our People's Army do not forget even for a moment that their mission to liberate the South Korean brothers and sisters and reunify the country has not yet been carried out.

Condemning the U.S. imperialists' "war escalation policy" in Vietnam, he stressed:

It is an internationalist duty of the socialist countries and the world revolutionary people to oppose the aggression of U.S. imperialism and render every active assistance to the just liberation struggle of the Vietnamese people.

All the socialist countries should pool their strength and assist the fighting Vietnamese people and jointly frustrate U.S. imperialist aggression.

We will fight more resolutely against the U.S imperialists, the common enemy, actively support the struggle of the Vietnamese people till they wipe out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and achieve the complete liberation of their country, and will dispatch volunteers to fight together with the Vietnamese people at any time they request it.

We should heighten vigilance against the criminal scheme of the U.S. imperialists to put up the Japanese militarists as a "shock brigade" in their Asian aggression and against the dangerous move of the Japanese militarists who are reinforcing arms and setting out on overseas expansion following U.S. imperialism.

He sternly denounced the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique who are perpetrating with greater frequency acts of military provocation against North Korea despite the repeated warnings of our side.

If the enemy sneaks into our land from whatever side, he will meet a terrible rebuff and suffer a miserable fiasco in face of our People's Army and the entire armed people.

We have many friends abroad and enjoy the support of the broad revolutionary forces and peace-loving forces of the world, the reporter stressed.

He declared in conclusion:

In unity with the peoples of the socialist countries, the world working class, the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples and all the progressive mankind of the world, we will strengthen the common struggle against imperialism and fight resolutely for peace, national independence and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

Workers of the Pyongyang Textile Mill warmly welcoming the armymen who have come to visit them

CHONGSAN-RI SPIRIT, CHONGSAN-RI METHOD

Comrade Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance in Chongsan-ri village near Pyongyang in February 1960 under the new circumstances in which socialist transformation was completed in both town and village, productive forces of the country had made rapid development, and the political zeal of the masses been greatly elevated.

Born of the guidance given to this village by Comrade Kim Il Sung were the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method.

Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method are the further embodiment and development, in the new conditions of socialist construction, of our Party's revolutionary mass line of faithfully serving the masses of the people and solving all problems by relying upon them and by giving full play to their creative energies — traditional mass line that dates from the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The essentials of the Chongsan-ri method are that the higher organ helps the lower, the superior assists his inferiors and always goes down to work places to have a good grasp of the actual conditions there and to find correct solutions to problems, and gives priority to political work, or work with people, in all activities to give full play to the conscious enthusiasm and creative initiative of the masses so as to ensure the fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks. This method is not only a powerful method of work enabling us to carry out the immediate revolutionary tasks successfully and substantially, but a powerful method of education that enhances the ideological and political levels and practical ability of the functionaries and revolutionizes the masses."

Through the on-the-spot guidance to the Chongsan-ri village Comrade Premier formulated the Marxist-Leninist guide lines and methods that must be abided by in the construction of socialism, and he himself set a practical example in this respect.

He showed how to solve questions awaiting solution in the management and guidance of socialist agriculture, increase the militancy and guiding role of the Party organizations, give priority to the work of educating and remoulding man to be followed up by the technical and cultural revolutions, and improve, in conformity with the developing realities, the systems and method of work of the Party, State and economic organs.

The Chongsan-ri method, Marxist-Leninist revolutionary method of work created by our Party under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, is a mighty weapon of our Party and people in building socialism and communism.

The ideas, methods and concrete tasks set out by Premier Kim Il Sung during his on-the-spot guidance to Chongsan-ri village have been steadily developed and enriched in the course of accelerating revolution and construction in our country.

The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method have been further concretized in the Dea-an work system, a superior management system of the socialist economy, and the new system of guiding agriculture.

In particular, the teachings given by Comrade Kim Il Sung to Chongsan-ri have been further deepened and perfected in an all-round way in his "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country."

Through the struggle for implementing the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, outdated methods have been eliminated in the work of Party, government and economic organs, and a new system and method of work have been established, and the level of guidance of the workers has been further enhanced.

The education and remoulding of the working people have become an affair of the working people themselves, the revolutionizing of the whole society has been expedited, and changes have taken place in the political and moral life of the people.

As a result, the entire people have become closely united with one mind and one will around the Party and the Leader; the unity between the Party and the masses and the political and ideological unity of all the people on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance been further consolidated, and our revolutionary ranks been closely knitted.

Production has grown rapidly and the foundations of the independent national economy have been further consolidated by accelerating technical revolution and running enterprises and organizing production in a more orderly manner in all fields including agriculture.

Brilliant achievements made and victories won by us in the Party and State activities and on all fronts of socialist construction in recent years demonstrate the great vitality of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method.

From "RODONG SINMUN"

Members of the mechanization work-team of the co-op farm have started to make preparations for the year's farming

Mun Jo'ng Suk, Chairman of the management board of the Chongsan Co-operative Farm (woman in the centre), discussing the farming plan of the year with agro-technicians on the field

A Village Looking Ahead

THE Chongsan Co-operative Farm in the outskirts of Pyongyang is now astir with preparations for the new year's farming.

The field is snow-covered yet, but spring has already visited the hearts of the farmers.

Chongsan-ri village is the birthplace of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method which are of great significance in the development of the rural economy and in all spheres of state life in our country.

Seven years ago Premier Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance in this village. Hence the name of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method.

Since then the co-operative farm here has made big strides forward. The grain output has grown year after year. Although the area of farmland remains the same, the grain yield increased 1.8 times last year as compared with 1959. This is the fruit of the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the village, the Chairman of the Chongsan Co-operative Farm said.

The Chongsan-ri plain, plagued by drought and flood every year in the past, is now crisscrossed with irrigation channels.

In addition to irrigation facilities constructed by the Government, co-op peasants built by themselves irrigation channels and dikes.

Already four-five years ago they turned some 200 *jongbo* (one *jongbo* is about one hectare) of dry fields into paddies and completed land-levelling work.

Today 25 tractors and five lorries, three times as many as six years ago, are working on the field.

With the introduction of more machines and the growth of the ranks of farm technicians, farming has become a technical process.

The co-op farm has 52 agronomists and technicians. It has an agronomical study course with an enrollment of more than 320. The number of agro-technicians will increase to 130 by the end of this year, when each workteam will have over 8 agro-technicians.

The farm has been training technicians under a long-range plan. 270 young co-op members can now drive tractors.

The farm has developed fruit growing, sericulture, stock-breeding and vegetable cultivation with emphasis on grain production, with the result that its income has increased year after year. Per *jongbo* grain output grew by one ton between 1959 and 1966. In this period the share of income per member household increased 2.5 times in grain and 4 times in cash.

Six hundred modern dwelling houses, a club, propaganda hall, kindergarten, nursery, clinic and other cultural and welfare establishments have been built in the village.

The peasants' band, national instrument orchestra and the 300-member chorus show an aspect of their cultural life.

The people in Chongsan-ri, united in a body, are helping each other and working under the motto "One for all, all for one." Out of 15, 13 work-teams were awarded the title of Chollima (winged horse) work-team.

They are now striving to attain the goals of production of grain, animal husbandry, pomiculture and sericulture which have been set higher than in the previous years.

The livelihood of the co-op farmers here will become more bountiful this year.

Kim Myong O'p
Photos by Kim Gwang Su

Porcelainware Factory

Built in Mali with Korean Aid

A porcelainware factory built on the outskirts of Bamako with Korea's aid was commissioned on February 6, according to reports from the capital of Mali.

President Modibo Keita was present at the Commissioning Ceremony.

Also present was Abidjo Ahmadou, President of the Federal Republic of Cameroons, on a visit to Mali.

Addressing the ceremony, S. Ndiaya, Secretary of State for Power and Industry to the Presidency, said: "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has not only rendered great technical and material assistance in the construction of the factory but also trained Malian technicians. The factory is a symbol of the friendship between the peoples of Mali and Korea."

Soh Ul Hyon, Korean Ambassador to Mali, also addressed the ceremony.

The attendants saw porcelainware and tiles trial-produced at the factory.

On the Principle of Independence
Free From Any Outside Interference
World Repercussions of Premier Kim Il Sung's Reply

Premier Kim Il Sung received from Yongjeung Kim, President of the Korean Affairs Institute in Washington, a letter dated November 12, 1966, in which the latter set out his views on the question of Korea's reunification.

In this connection Premier Kim Il Sung sent a reply on January 4.

In it Premier Kim Il Sung once again clarified the position of the Government of the D.P.R.K. on accomplishing the reunification of the country on the principle of independence free from any outside interference, in a democratic way and by peaceful means.

The reply evoked unabated repercussions among the world public.

CAMBODIA

On January 21, Cambodian papers **MEATOPHUM** and **PHNOM PENH PRESS** quoted from the letter the line that if the representatives of the North and the South sit around the conference table and conduct negotiations guided by the principle of independent reunification by the Koreans themselves, this would mark a step forward toward achieving the cause of the reunification of the country.

Cambodian weekly **REALITE CAMBODGINNES**, in a commentary on January 27, wrote:

This country, a half of which is under foreign occupation, cannot be reunified by relying on outside forces. Foreigners must withdraw first.

Then the question will surely be solved among brothers.

Premier Kim Il Sung said that "we are firmly determined to reunify the country in our generation." We share his hope.

The U.S. imperialists' colonial rule in South Korea must be brought to an end and such traitors as Pak Jung Hi, faithful slooge of U.S. and Japanese imperialism, ousted.

Pointing to the absurdity of the South Korean authorities which are calling for the "U.N.-supervised election" in an attempt to draw outside forces into the internal affairs of the nation, the commentary quoted the following passage from the letter:

"Should any independent regime by set up in South Korea, or South Korea become neutral, there would actually be no big obstacle for our people in reunifying the country by themselves."

BURMA

Burmese paper **THE BURMAN** carried the full text of the letter together with the portrait of Premier Kim Il Sung.

INDONESIA

Indonesian dailies **SINAR HARAPAN** and **SULUH MARHAEN** also introduced the letter of Premier Kim Il Sung.

IRAQ

Under the title "Question of Korea's Reunification" Iraqi paper **FEJER JADID** frontpaged the full text of the reply letter together with the portrait of Premier Kim Il Sung on February 1.

THE U.A.R.

Introducing the letter of Premier Kim Il Sung, U.A.R. paper **AL AHRAM** denounced the South Korean authorities for persistently rejecting the proposals of the D.P.R.K. Government for the country's reunification.

Another U.A.R. paper **AL AKHBAR** printed a summary of the letter on January 19. It stressed that the reunification proposal of the D.P.R.K. Government holds the withdrawal of all foreign troops as a prerequisite to reunification.

In its January 27 editorial, U.A.R. paper **THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE** wrote: The line of the country's reunification set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung is a just and very rational one for ending the division of Korea. It premises the withdrawal of the U.S. Army from South Korea. It is only natural that many people should now think that the responsibility for Korea's division rests with the United States.

The paper said that the U.S. military invasion of the northern half of Korea in 1950, its armed intervention in Vietnam and Dominica and other places laid bare the true nature of the United States which professed itself a "champion" for liquidation of colonies and a "defender" of the right of all peoples to self-determination after World War II.

TANZANIA

Tanzanian paper **NGURUMO** published serially the letter from January 24 under the heading "Efforts for Korea's Reunification."

Another Tanzanian paper **ULIMANGO** dedicated one and a half pages to the letter together with the portait of Premier Kim Il Sung on January 29.

CONGO (B)

Under the headline "On the Question of Korea's Reunification" Congolese (B) paper **ETUMBA** published on January 27 the full text of Premier Kim Il Sung's letter together with his photograph.

I.S.U.

THE SECRETARIAT OF THE INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' UNION sent copies of the letter together with its own letter to all its affiliated youth organizations in various countries. It stressed: The proposal of Premier Kim Il Sung is now enjoying the unanimous support of the entire Korean people and the progressive people the world over.

Recalling that the U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea have been dead set against all the reunification proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Secretariat held that to achieve the independent reunification of Korea by the Koreans themselves, the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops must be driven out of South Korea and such traitors as Pak Jung Hi be ousted.

A view of Rangoon, capital of Burma

ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNION OF BURMA

February 12 marks the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Union of Burma.

The Burmese people with a long history and brilliant cultural tradition fought against the colonialists for nearly 100 years.

Representatives of various races in Burma gathered at a conference on February 1947 and adopted a resolution on proclaiming the independence of the whole Burma simultaneously and forming a union by uniting all the races. Thus the Burmese people crushed the plots of the British imperialists to divide Burma and demonstrated their united strength.

The Burmese people prepared and adopted the Constitution of the Union of Burma and proclaimed its independence on January 4, 1948.

Since their independence the Burmese people have fought to repulse continued aggression and to defend the country's sovereignty and interests.

In recent years the Government of Burma, while opposing the aggressive schemes of the U.S.-British imperialists, took a series of significant steps for cutting off the claws of the colonialists by nationalizing the factories and other enterprises owned by foreigners and for consolidating national independence.

Now the Burmese people are endeavouring to liquidate the consequences of colonialism in all spheres of politics, economy, culture and education and create a new life under the banner of independence and self-reliance.

The Korean people wish the Burmese people greater successes in their struggle against the moves of the imperialists and the reactionaries to split the nation, in their efforts for achieving the country's prosperity.

KOREAN WOMEN'S UNION LEADER GREETS GUINEAN WOMEN

Kim Ok Sun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, sent on February 8 a telegram of greetings to Madame Camara Loffo, Member of the National Political Bureau of the Guinean Democratic Party and State Secretary, in charge of social affairs, on the Women's Day of Guinea.

The telegram expressed the conviction that the friendly relations between the women of the two countries would further strengthen through the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

Guinean women in the army

BEST WISHES TO GUINEAN WOMEN

In the centre of the Republic Square near the coast of Conakry stands a giant monument with the inscription "Anti-colonialist martyrs who laid down their lives for the Republic".

The list of the heroic martyrs on it bears the name of Camara M'Balia who dedicated her life at the age of 25 to the struggle against the French invaders and for national independence.

The Guinean women and people, in memory of this heroine, observe the day of her death as the Guinean Women's Day each year.

The ardent patriotism and staunch fighting spirit of Camara M'Balia are deeply stirring the hearts of the Guinean women and people and are embodied in their struggle for defending their national independence against imperialist aggression.

In response to the call of President Sekou Toure: "We will rather choose freedom in poverty than become the rich in slavery," the Guinean women, together with the entire people, are displaying all their wisdom and energy in their endeavours for the building of a new Guinea lest the blood shed by Camara M'Balia should be in vain.

The big changes brought about by the Guinean people in all political, economic, social and cultural spheres and the great successes scored by them in construction after the country's independence are inseparable from the exploits made by the Guinean women. These changes and successes are linked directly with the correct leadership of the Guinean Democratic Party and President Sekou Toure who brought the Guinean women a genuine social emancipation.

From their past experience, the Guinean women are firmly convinced that no genuine emancipation of women can be achieved without the struggle for the consolidation of national independence and against imperialism and colonialism. This is why the Guinean women are coming out resolutely to frustrate the subversive schemes of the imperialists and extending positive support to the African and Asian peoples in their struggle against imperialism.

On the auspicious day of the Guinean people, we in Korea extend warm greetings to the women and people of Guinea and wish them more brilliant victories in their struggle.

At Panmunjom

U.S. Armed Bandits Intrude into the North

Major General Pak Jung Guk, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, strongly protested to the U.S. side against its recent grave, hostile act of smuggling an armed gang into our portion of the Demilitarised Zone and committing an armed attack against our side.

The protest was made on February 10th at the 241st meeting of the Military Armistice Commission at Panmunjom.

Major General Pak stated that at around 02:30, February 2, civil police personnel of our side on their routine patrol duty in the Demilitarized Zone were caught in a surprise attack from an armed gang of the U.S. side lying in ambush nearby.

This dastardly armed attack was given a proper rebuff by a self-defence measure of our side and all the three armed bandits were captured.

These bandits had left the Jo'ngok contingent on January 31 with a mission to intrude into the northern portion of the Demilitarised Zone and murder or kidnap civil police of our side.

They arrived in an area near Height 210 south of the Demilitarised Zone. Then, guided by six U.S. MPs, they advanced to a point near the marker 0300 on the Military Demarcation Line at around 20:00, February 1, and intruded into our side across the line at around 22:00.

At the meeting Major General Pak produced photographs of the three captured armed bandits of the U.S. side, a chart showing the course of their intrusion, U.S.-made carbines, a Colt revolver, handgrenades, daggers, and other weapons, gags, a compass, anaesthetic and many other articles they had carried, and thoroughly exposed the hostile acts committed by the U.S. side.

He pointed out that the U.S. imperialists were persisting in reckless manoeuvres to increase tension and ignite a new war of aggression in Korea.

He strongly demanded the U.S. side frankly admit its grave hostile acts, apologize for them to our side, severely punish all its personnel involved in them and guarantee that such hostile acts would not be repeated.

Top: **Photos of the captured bandits bear an undeniable evidence of U.S. violation of the Armistice Agreement**

Below: **The personal belongings of the captured armed bandits on display. Inspecting the articles are journalists from North and South Korea**

Photos by Bak Myong Ha

"Remote Control"

According to radio broadcasts from Seoul, South Korea's "Ambassador" in Saigon recently said that "the bombing raids on North Vietnam should continue for about two years to come.

The "Foreign Ministry" authorities of the Seoul puppet regime announced on February 7 that the South Korean "Ambassador" in Saigon had reached an "agreement" on the continued bombing at a confidential talk with Nguyen Van Thieu, Head of State of the puppet regime in South Vietnam.

It was already reported that the "Prime Minister" of the Seoul puppet regime told newsmen on February 1 that "American bombing of North Vietnam must continue" and that "military efforts have to be stepped up to bring North Vietnam to the conference table for peace talks."

It is widely known that the American puppets in Seoul and South Vietnam have been remote-controlled by Washington in making their high-sounding statements.

Recently it has been exposed all the more clearly that Johnson's "desire for peace" is an out-and-out trick to fool the people. And it aroused a strong censure by world public opinion.

This is why Washington sought to enlist some help of the puppets in Seoul in consolidating its position by instructing them to issue statements.

But this is a vain attempt. The only gain Washington made from this is that it has provided the world's people with another opportunity to see what sort of fellows Pak Jung Hi and his clique are.

Kim Gun Hyon

Arusha Declaration — Great Aspiration

Tanzanian President Nyerere published the Arusha Declaration at a mammoth mass rally held in Dar-es-Salaam on February 5.

The Declaration adopted by the Executive Committee of the Tanganyika African National Union under the personal leadership of President Nyerere calls for establishing a "worker-peasant state without capitalists and feudal landlords and free from the exploitation of man by man and for placing the basic means of production under the control of the working class and the peasantry.

This is a solemn proclamation of the resolution and programme to realize the unanimous desire of the Tanzanian people to do away once and for all with poverty and disease, left-overs of the old society, and build a new, prosperous life by removing the survivals of colonialism and feudalism and liquidating the elements of exploitation and their foothold.

The announcement of the Declaration represents a historic event of epochal significance in the persistent struggle of the Tanzanian people for the consolidation of national independence and the establishment of an independent state.

The entire people of Tanzania are warmly supporting the Declaration and are filled with the firm determination to carry it through.

President Nyerere stated that one of the basic conditions for attaining the goal of the Declaration is self-reliance and social progress.

This is a manifestation of the unshakable conviction gained by the people of Tanzania through their actual experience.

The Tanzanian people have since their independence registered brilliant results in their endeavours for building their national economy and culture, while rapidly eradicating the aftereffects of the protracted colonial rule in all spheres of political, economic and social life. And the Tanzanian Government has held fast to its own home and foreign policy, defying the uninterrupted pressure and subversive schemes of the imperialists. All this has been made possible because the leaders and people of that country have strictly adhered to and pushed through the principle of self-reliance.

The Tanzanian Government has enjoyed the warm support and deep respect of the Afro-Asian peoples for its clear-cut anti-imperialist, popular stand, its adherence to the principle of self-reliance and for the bold and correct measures it has systematically taken in its home and foreign policy on this basis.

In accordance with the spirit of the Arusha Declaration, the Tanzanian Government took on February 6 a step for nationalizing all banking organs, thereby chopping off the tentacles of foreign monopoly capital that had been sucking the blood of Tanzanians.

It is not difficult to presume that the imperialists who have resorted to every conceivable subversive scheme to undermine the Tanzanian people's firm independent position will make all sorts of despicable attempts to slander the recent just measure taken by the Tanzanian Government. But they will, as in the past, be able to escape a total fiasco in face of the counterflow of the people of Tanzania, nor will they be able to check the grand advance of the Tanzanians.

All peoples in Afrtea, Asia and other parts of the world who treasure human progress and justice are expressing full support for the Arusha Declaration which is of weighty importance not only for the future development of Tanzania but for the forward movement of the whole new Africa.

We in North Korea wish and believe that the Tanzanian people will, under the leadership of President Nyerere, achieve more brilliant victories in their struggle for the thorough implementation of the programme as manifested in the Declaration.

"Election" Campaign In South Korea

According to dispatches from Seoul, Pak Jung Hi announced that "presidential elections" were to take place in April and the "national assembly elections" in May.

The ruling "Democratic Republican Party" of South Korea at its "congress" opened on February 2 again nominated Pak Jung Hi for the "presidency." Four days later, it made public its "polling goal" of "garnering six million votes to prevent such a crisis as it faced in the previous elections." The target figure accounts for 46 per cent of South Korea's electorate.

Pak Jung Hi obtained 36 per cent of the total votes in the 1963 "presidential elections" and was once ridiculed as a "30 per cent president."

The "garnering goal" set by Pak Jung Hi for the coming "elections" furnishes, in the last analysis, striking proof of the fact that he will not be able to defeat his opponents by an overwhelming majority.

In fact, Pak Jung Hi has to envisage a much tougher "election campaign than in the previous "elections."

Because of the indelible crimes they have committed against the nation by dispatching troops to South Vietnam and concluding the "South Korea-Japan Treaty," because of so many criminal acts they have repeatedly committed in betrayal of the voters by, for instance, making empty promises for the improvement of the people's living standards, and because of their alienation from the people and the merger of two opposition parties which will rival them in the elections, Pak Jung Hi and his clique have been compelled to work out a strict "election strategy."

Pak Jung Hi and his gang, first of all, reorganized their Cabinet into an election administration Cabinet and replaced the responsible personnel in the administrative organs in the capital, provinces and the personnel at key posts in the armed forces by their followers.

With the help of power and money, they expanded greatly the network of organizations under their district party bodies. And they selected and appointed 500,000 persons as election administrators called "chief administrator," "chief man of action" and "chief liaison man" in lower administrative units.

They are reported to have given "secret political training" to what they call the "election shock brigades" such as "local service corps," the "development associations of youth," the "youth service corps" and various terrorist organizations in addition to the regular army, the police and

(Continued on Page 7)

Revival of "EmpireDay" In Japan

On February 11 "Kigen-setsu" (the Empire Day) was commemorated throughout Japan for the first time in 22 years after Japan's defeat in the Second World War. This was in accordance with a decision the Sato government adopted at a Cabinet meeting on December 9 last year on annually marking February 11 as "Kigen-setsu."

"Kigen-setsu" means the "Empire Day" instituted by the Japanese government in 1873 on the basis of a fantastic myth about the founding of Japan, designating an unauthentic date for the day.

The aim pursued by the Japanese government in instituting "Kigen-setsu" at that time was to establish the absolute authority of the Emperor among the Japanese people and foster militarism for aggressive wars, while preparing for overseas expansion.

Since its institution, "Kigen-setsu" had all along been used for fanning up Emperor-worship and militarism for overseas aggression and served as an ideological weapon for intensifying the suppression of the people.

On the "Empire Day" every year, the Japanese imperialists, who were leading Japan along the path of adventurous aggressive wars under the catchword of "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere," preached fighting at the cost of life for the Emperor to people.

"Kigen-setsu" was abolished after Japan's surrender in World War II, but it is now restored by the revived Japanese militarists.

On February 11 last, Japanese militarists paraded through the streets giving themselves airs, carrying the national flag of Japan stained with the blood of millions of Asians and singing "Kimigaya—Your Majesty's Era," the national anthem of Japan. Meanwhile, all schools were ordered to proclaim a holiday on that occasion.

The revival of "Kigen-setsu" marks a new serious stage in the course of reviving and strengthening Japanese militarism.

Hong Rae Hui

SOLIDARITY WITH GUATEMALAN PEOPLE

On the "Day of Solidarity with the Guatemalan People" the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity extended militant salute to and firm solidarity with the Guatemalan people in their struggle for ousting U.S. imperialism and the puppet dictatorial regime and winning freedom and independence of the country.

The Korean people fully support the just struggle of the Guatemalan people, and will strive to consolidate militant solidarity with the Guatemalan people in the common struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The Committee strongly demanded that the U.S. imperialists and their puppets release at once the illegally-arrested "political prisoners" and stop the suppression of the guiltless people.

"Election" Campaign

(Continued from Page 6)

the secret agents, in order to provide for the coming "elections."

Pak Jung Hi and his party are preparing to resort to threats, blackmail and pressure by wielding bayonets and government authority on the one hand and, on the other, are going to freely employ the mollifying tactics of appeasement, bribery and deception.

At the "congress of the Democratic-Republican Party" opened on February 2, Pak Jung Hi set out what he termed "100-point election commitments" which are a large increase compared with the "21-point election commitments" four years ago and more bombastic and showy at that.

When these gorgeous "commitments" were announced, political and public figures in Seoul who had been following developments unanimously branded them as an "empty talk revealing the cloven hoof of the Republican Party's regime which only goes in for ostentation" and a "spurious slogan for an election canvassing to fool the nation."

As the "Constituent Assembly elections" in South Vietnam last year were not the first elections there, so are the coming elections in South Korea. The people in South Korea have experienced "elections" six times. They were shameless farces which had nothing to do with the original meaning of elections reflecting the people's will.

Those elections, without exception, were rigged under U.S. military occupation, at the point of the bayonet of the army and police mobilized in large numbers and by means of open fraudulence and trickery overriding human conscience and common sense. The sole purpose of these elections was to attach the discredited label of lawfulness to the puppet regime which was to execute as proxy the colonial and aggressive policies of the United States.

The people of South Korea know this well.

Recent developments in South Korea sufficiently show that the coming "elections" under U.S. manipulation will dwarf all the previous ones in their illegality and foulness.

Bak Jong In

In Fighting Vietnam

Ri Mack

(Continued from our previous issue)

Day in and day out I heard the buzzing of U.S. aircraft in the air.

No sooner had the enemy's planes appeared than the whole Hanoi began to spit fire.

At first, I did not believe my ears and eyes. I wondered from where so many anti-aircraft guns and other firearms had appeared.

Guns continued to fire by volleys in the yard of the hotel where I was staying and on the roof of the opposite building an ack-ack was firing in rapid succession at intervals.

ARMS CLOSE AT HAND

I learned from a close observation that those firing on the hotel yard were the employees of the hotel. They kept their arms close at hand so as to go into action the moment the enemy planes turned up.

Announcements and orders of the anti-aircraft command came one after another through the loud speaker which had been giving forth a song until just a moment before.

I witnessed the same thing at the factories and farm villages I visited.

Workers were keeping their rifles ready for use by their machines and peasants were carrying rifles on their shoulders while doing field work.

The enemy planes are caught in the fire from rockets and guns when they come flying high and they encounter forests of rifles when they fly low.

Eight American aircraft were brought down over Hanoi by ground fire on December 14. The sky over Vietnam is a "graveyard" for American pilots. It is not fortuitous, therefore, that the American pilots carry in their pockets the specimen of esculent plants growing in Vietnam. To get something to eat is the first requisite for them when they bale out and touch land.

A captured American pilot, whose plane was downed when bombing the Hamryong Bridge, said: "When I was about to drop bombs, I was struck with awe. A Vietnamese working on the bridge, far from running away, was aiming his gun at my heart. I was stunned and was shot down."

PLEDGES

At night conspicuously twinkling stars often peeped down through rifts of clouds. I saw such stars without number while in Vietnam. They were precisely the gallant and sagacious people of Vietnam.

Pledges written in blood were pouring into the Hanoi City Headquarters of the Youth League.

A girl college student said in her pledge: "We must fight to the last. I want to be steeled in the furnace of the struggle for national salvation against U.S. imperialism, I don't want to be a flower in a hothouse."

Once I drove in the daytime along Highway No. 1 running southward from Hanoi. On the way I saw many yellow flags between spotting stations which usually put up red flags.

"What are those yellow flags for?" I asked the Vietnamese companion out of curiosity.

"They mean children's spotting stations. Children have their own spotting stations between the adults'," the Vietnamese answered.

All the Vietnamese, from the aged down to children, were discharging the combat duties they had taken up voluntarily.

Roads in Vietnam were displaying unyielding spirit. When a bridge is destroyed, two or three bridges spring up anew. When a locomotive engine is put out of operation lorries come to help. Bicycles carry quantities of war supplies filling their bit for the victory in the sacred war for national salvation against American imperialism.

SENSITIVE AND OPTIMISTIC

Battles went on day and night as there were enemy plane raids day and night. The Vietnamese people, however, did not show any sign of weariness. Sensitive and optimistic, they were wearing a smile on their faces at all times.

On the evening of the day the American planes attacked Hanoi, I saw how passionate and romantic the Vietnamese were.

In one of the hotel rooms near the yard more than ten women were learning a song to a merry accordion accompaniment. They started it in the early evening and continued with it deep into the night.

The leisurely Red River seemed to be flowing, carrying the melody. And a breeze was rustling the leaves of banana trees.

BUT IT IS AMERICAN MOTHERS

Listening to their song I thought: America seeks to make the Vietnamese mothers shed tears by its bombs, but it is American mothers who have lost their sons in Vietnam that shed tears this night.

I would like to talk to the black-eyed Vietnamese women: The Americans seek to quench the ardent love of you Vietnamese women by the furious flames of war, but it is the American women who suffer the loss of their love in the death of their husbands and their sweethearts in the dirty war.

"The Korean people have already defeated America and today the Vietnamese people are defeating America," say the Vietnamese people expressing their firm confidence and great pride.

The Vietnamese people are sure to defeat America and accomplish their country's reunification. My stay in Vietnam deepened this positive confidence of mine.

(The end)

Right: A militiawoman in Vietnam actively working to aid the front. She also takes part in battles and when she finds time to spare she voluntarily mends soldiers' tunics.

Left: The gun he had loaded and fired hit and downed the 1,000th U.S. plane in Vietnam

Korean Folktale

A HARE AND A TURTLE

Written by Bak Hung Byong
Drawn by Son Chang Hak

(Continued from our previous issue)

The hare, on the turtle's back, came to the Dragon Palace, and was brought before the Dragon King. The turtle was given a high position and a prize for his recent feat.

The turtle tricks the hare into going to the Dragon Palace on his back

"I'm the King here under the water. You're a sanvil amused from the mountain. I've sent for you because, I was told, your liver will be a remedy for my illness. Don't grieve for your fate. I'll wrap your body in silks and bury it at a snug place. It's better than to fall a prey to a tiger or to be killed by a hunter."

At these words the hare was stunned. But he managed to compose himself and hit upon a ruse.

"I would willingly die if my liver could ever be a remedy for your disease. But I'm sorry I've been keeping my liver and heart in a deep wood lest these precious remedies should be stolen," said the hare.

"You cunning thing! Do you mean you're keeping your liver somewhere else?

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"I've sent for you because, I was told, your liver will be a remedy for my illness"

FRIENDLY, VALIANT CUBA

Interview with Han Ung Man Head of Pyongyang Song and Dance Troupe

The Pyongyang Song and Dance Troupe returned from the performance tour of Cuba on February 6.

Pyongyang Times *reporter Bak Sung Man interviewed the head of the troupe Han Ung Man.*

QUESTION: I welcome you home from a long journey. How long did you stay in Cuba?

ANSWER: Thank you. Let me see... We got to Havana on December 21 last and left there for home on February 2 this year.

QUESTION: It means you stayed in Cuba for 43 days. Then, would you mind telling me about the activities of your Troupe in fraternal Cuba?

ANSWER: Our days in Cuba were spent mainly for performances. When we found time to spare, we visited exhibitions and scenic spots. Our troupe gave a total of 30 performances for more than 60,000 people at theatres, army units, factories, farm villages and schools in Havana and in Oriente, Camaguey and Lasvillas Provinces. We gave a performance in the presence of Comrade Fidel Castro and other Party and government leaders of Cuba. We attended the mass rally and watched the military parade on the anniversary day of the Cuban revolution. When visiting farms, we gave a helping hand to farmers in harvesting sugar canes. We had many other impressive occasions.

QUESTION: Will you tell me about your repertoire?

ANSWER: Yes, our repertoire comprised Korean songs and dances showing Korean arts to the Cuban people. Cuban songs and dances portraying the struggle of the Cuban people and dances depicting the fighting people of Vietnam. Our troupe consisted of 66 artistes including People's Artiste Kim Jin Myong (conductor) and Merited Artiste Hong Jong Hwa (dancer).

QUESTION: I would like to know how your performances were received.

ANSWER: Our performances were received with great, hearty acclamation. Our original plan was to stay for two weeks. But we had to extend the length of our visit to one month first and then to 43 days.

We often heard the Cubans say: "Korean art grips Cubans' hearts with a most powerful force."

QUESTION: What are your impressions of Cuba?

ANSWER: My impressions are, in a word, that the Cuban people are closely united around the Communist Party of Cuba and Prime Minister Fidel Castro. We saw particularly that the Cuban people have deep respect for and ardent affection to Prime Minister Fidel Castro. Everywhere we went we heard the Cuban people call their Leader "Our Fidel." And we were impressed by the strong anti-Yankee sentiments. The Yankees are occupying Guantanamo and incessantly committing provocative acts against Cuba. But we saw that the Cuban people were fully ready to defend their country against any moves of U.S. imperialism. I remember a waitress in the hotel where we stayed. She was a kind-hearted girl of ordinary height. She was not to be seen on January 2 when the military parade took place. We wondered where she had gone. But later we found her standing guard at a corner of the ground floor of the hotel with a rifle in her hand.

When we told her of this on the following day, she said with a smile on her face: "It is a sacred duty every Cuban has assumed to the revolution." We were also impressed by the strong feeling of solidarity of the Cuban people with the peoples of Korea and Vietnam in their struggle.

Everywhere we went we heard the Cubans say: "Korea, Vietnam and Cuba, united, will emerge victorious." "We are ready to go at any time to fight in Vietnam." "Korea and Cuba are comrades-in-arms finding themselves in the same conditions and on the same front," and "We must drive out American imperialism from Guantanamo and South Korea."

The Cuban people say 1967 is a "year of solidarity with the Vietnamese people."

Cuba is full of revolutionary spirit, friendly, valiant, simple yet resolute. This is, in a word, what I saw in Cuba.

Comrade Fidel Castro congratulated Korean artistes on their successful performance and posed for a picture with them

Trade Contracts With

IRAQ

Lately a trade business delegation of the D.P.R.K. visited Iraq.

During its stay in Iraq, the delegation led by Ri Sang Bok of the Korea Metals & Chemicals Exp. & Imp. Corp., had contacts with many traders of that country.

In these contacts the Iraqi traders showed a great interest in light industry goods, chemicals and machines of North Korea.

The delegation concluded with Iraqi trading firms contracts which provide for Iraq's import from North Korea of machine tools, metal fixtures and other metal products and chemical goods.

– The traders of both countries expressed their conviction that there is a broad prospect for expanding trade between Korea and Iraq.

TANZANIA

A trade business delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea returned home from its recent visit to Tanzania.

While staying in Tanzania for over ten days, the delegation met with the Tanzanian Minister of Commerce and Industry and other trade functionaries and had contacts with many businessmen of that country.

Meanwhile, the Korean trade delegation concluded a number of relevant contracts with Tanzanian trading firms.

Under these contracts, Korea will export to Tanzania various kinds of farm machines, ceramics, light industry goods and metal products.

Korean Insurance Delegation Leaves for Pakistan

A delegation of the Korean Insurance Company left Pyongyang on February 11th for Pakistan to attend the first meeting of the Federation of Afro-Asian Insurers and Reinsurers to be held in Karachi.

The delegation is led by Kim Duk Ryong, Director of the Korean Insurance Company.

Gov't Trade Delegation Returns from Kuwait

Recently, a Government trade delegation of the D.P.R.K. led by Bang Tae Ryul, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, returned home after completing its mission in Kuwait.

While in Kuwait the delegation was received by Emir Sabah Al Salem Al Sabah as well as Prime Minister Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah.

At the reception the Prime Minister said that the visit of the Government trade delegation of the D.P.R.K. to Kuwait would contribute to the strengthening of friendship between the two nations.

Besides, the delegation made contact with high-ranking government officials including the Minister of Commerce and Industry and discussed the matters of concern for the development of trade between the two countries.

Following the principle of establishing trade relations with all countries, Kuwait paid great attention to a further expansion of trade relations with North Korea.

Meanwhile, delegates of Korean trading corporations who visited Kuwait together with the Government trade delegation met with many traders of that country.

The traders of Kuwait took much interest in sheet glass, sewing machines, marble and metal goods made in North Korea.

Cement, various kinds of structural steel and chemical products of Korean make also drew their attention.

In accordance with such requirements of Kuwaiti trading firms, the Korean trade delegates concluded a series of relevant trade contracts there.

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You are playing a trick on me, aren't you? You deserve punishment for it. Give me your liver right away."

The hare was shocked, dripping with sweat, trembling all over and getting choked with dread. But he plucked up his courage and said: "What are you going to do when you fail to find a liver in my chest? You won't get the remedy for your illness and I'll be no more available to you. Where, then, are you going to get that stuff?"

The hare's words sounded plausible to the Dragon King, who, after entertaining him to a feast and giving him 200 pearls as gifts, let him go on the turtle's back to the land to fetch his liver.

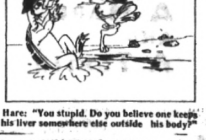
Hare: "I'm sorry I've been keeping my liver in deep woods"

The hare travelled back to the earth on the turtle's back. The moment he landed on the earth he made for a nearby slope and, scornfully giving a horse laugh, said:

"You stupid turtle. Do you believe the story that one keeps his liver somewhere else outside his body? You deserve death at my hands for playing a trick on me. But I'll spare you, considering the trouble you've taken to carry me on your back. Be off right away and warn your Dragon King against such a futile idea."

The hare, ridiculing the crying turtle, ran into the pine grove.

(The End)



Hare: "You stupid. Do you believe one keeps his liver somewhere else outside his body?"

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